## Providence Public Schools 2016-17 Educators' Evaluation Handbook

### **Goals and Objectives of Educator Evaluation**

The goal of a quality Educator Evaluation is to improve student outcomes by providing Educators with the opportunity to do the following:

- measurably and remarkably improve practice
- work collaboratively and collegially with colleagues and evaluators
- engage in professional development that provides time to share, learn, plan, and reflect
- develop strategies and standards that lead to effective results
- become life-long learners committed to continuous improvement, while learning the skills that cultivate
  - self-reflection and self-assessment
- grow and develop
- measurably improve student outcomes

#### **Providence Public Schools Educator Evaluation Models**

- Teachers: Providence Public Schools (PPSD) & Rhode Island Innovation Consortium (RIIC) Educator Evaluation Model/Rubric: Danielson Option.
- Support Professionals: PPSD/RIIC Support Professional's Evaluation Model/Rubric
- Building Administrators: Rhode Island Department of Education Model/Rubric for Evaluation of Building Administrators.

### **Effective Use of this Document**

PPSD is the largest district in Rhode Island, with a pool of over 1900 teachers, 100 administrators, and 24,000+ students. To be effective, Evaluators will require sufficient time to engage in and complete evaluations rich with data and evidence that will help them to develop, guide, and/or improve their Educators' practice.

To ensure that Educators are provided sufficient time to demonstrate their best work, demonstrate progress, attain their goals, and impact student achievement at the highest levels, every effort must be made by both Educators and Evaluators to follow the process and timeline with the utmost fidelity. All are urged to must study this handbook copiously and refer to it <u>regularly</u> to accomplish the following:

- Understand evaluation expectations and criteria
- Understand respective workflows
- Track milestones, deadlines, and progress towards completion of the process
- Find answers to frequently asked questions
- Find resources to help facilitate a successful and productive evaluation
- Use in conjunction with the appropriate guidebooks for additional and pertinent details during the school year

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# 2016-2017 Teacher & Support Professionals Evaluation

TEACHERS & SUPPORT PROFESSIONALS EVALUATION WORKFLOW			
ACTIVITY	SUPPORT PROFESSIONAL WORKFLOW	TEACHER (EDUCATOR) WORKFLOW	
	(NOTE: Workflow still in production,		
	subject to revision.)		
MILESTONE/EVALUATIO	1-Beginning of Year (BOY)	1-Beginning of Year (BOY)	
N CONFERENCES	AND	AND	
	1-Mid Year (MOY)	1-Mid Year (MOY)	
	AND	AND	
	1-End of Year (EOY)	1-End of Year (EOY)	
OBSERVATIONS/IN-PERS	At least 1 In-person Assessment	1 Lesson Plan	
ON ASSESSMENTS/ SITE	(Evidence may be collected during day to	1 Formal Observation	
VISITS	day interactions as well.)	At least 2 Informal Observations	
Feedback after one In-Person		Feedback after each Obs	
&	At least 1 Post Conference	At least 1 Post Conference	
FEEDBACK			
PROFESSIONAL GROWTH At least 1		At least 1	
GOAL			
STUDENT LEARNING (or	At least 2	At least 2	
OUTCOME) OBJECTIVE			
STUDENT GROWTH	Determined by RIDE	Determined by RIDE	
RATING			
FINAL EFFECTIVENESS	Professional Practice +Professional Growth	Professional Practice +Professional	
RATING	and Responsibilities	Foundations	
	+ SLO Rating=Final Effectiveness Rating	+SLO Rating=Final Effectiveness Rating	

### **Evaluation Process Quick Reference**

This guide largely reflects the evaluation process for teachers, support professionals and building administrators and should be used as a quick reference. However, all above must refer to this handbook as well as the appropriate guidebooks (i.e. Measures for Student Learning) for specifics regarding their particular evaluation process.

TEACHER/SUPPORT PROFESSIONAL/BA	EVALUATOR
<b>1.</b> Attend BOY with draft (or idea) of PGG & SLO/SOO.	2. Schedule and conduct BOY. Schedule formal observation (in person assessment/site visit).
3. Submit PGG & SLO/SOO in REFLECT.	4. Approve PGG & SLO/SOO.
<b>5.</b> Complete and submit lesson plan IN REFLECT.	<b>6.</b> Review lesson plan and score after formal is completed.
<b>7.</b> Prepare short summary of lesson that will be presented during formal in REFLECT (if the lesson is other than the one which has been submitted for scoring.)	8. Review short summary and conduct formal observation (in person assessment/site visit).
<b>9.</b> After formal observation, complete self-reflection and submit within 24 hours in REFLECT.	<b>10.</b> Score Standard 1, 2, 3, 4.1 and submit/share with Educator.
<b>11.</b> Using the rubric as the reference, gather, align and self-score and submit in REFLECT.	<b>12.</b> Review the Educator's self-scores.
<b>13.</b> Compare Evaluator's scores and evidence against Educator's in REFLECT. Prepare for the post conference.	<b>14.</b> Conduct post conference. Together, determine what the focus will be for the informal observations (in person assessments/site visits) at this time.
<b>15.</b> Work towards continuous improvement based on feedback from Evaluator. Continue to review/monitor progress towards attainment of PGG and SLO/SOO.	<b>16.</b> Conduct informal 1 (in person assessment/site visit). Align and score and share with Educator.
<b>17.</b> Prepare to discuss SLO/PGG progress at MOY. Gather data.	<b>18.</b> Conduct MOY in REFLECT and schedule EOY at this time.
19. Continue to move towards continuous improvement based on feedback from informal 1(in person assessment/site visit) and MOY. Continue to upload relevant evidence in REFLECT.	<b>20.</b> Conduct informal 2 (in person assessment/site visit). Conduct additional informal observation in person assessment/site visit) if required to gather sufficient evidence.
<b>21.</b> Prepare for EOY. Gather results of PGG, SLO, and evidence for Standard 4 and be prepared to submit at least 48 hours before the EOY.	<ul> <li>22. Gather SLO, PGG, Standard 4 data and provide final ratings for each element/component and SLO/SOO.</li> <li>Submit and share final ratings with Educator.</li> <li>Prepare for EOY-feedback, etc.</li> </ul>
23. Review final ratings and prepare questions for EOY.	<b>24.</b> Conduct EOY-discuss final ratings, make adjustments (if required), discuss strengths and challenges, and provide PL recommendations.

### **TEACHER & SUPPORT PROFESSIONALS EVALUATION TIMELINE**

\*Please note that this timeline should be strictly adhered to. However, all parties should be reasonable in accommodatina those with extenuatina circumstance.

		_	extenuating circumstance.	T
MONTH	SUPPORT PROFESSIONALS ACTIVITY	TARGET	TEACHER EVALUATION ACTIVITY	TARGET
AUG Oct-Nov	<ul> <li>Prepare for BOY-         <ul> <li>Participate in RIDE Online</li> <li>SOO Modules</li> <li>Participate in District</li> <li>Summer/Fall Eval</li> <li>Workshops</li> <li>Review and analyze</li> <li>2015/16 SOO/PGG results</li> <li>Participate in PPSD PD and</li> <li>LEARN Online PD</li> <li>Develop draft SOO/PGG</li> </ul> </li> <li>BOYs and Scheduling of In-</li> </ul>	Aug 1-31 Oct3-Nov 9	<ul> <li>Prepare for BOY-         <ul> <li>Participate in RIDE Online</li> <li>SLO Modules</li> <li>Participate in District</li> <li>Summer/Fall Eval</li> <li>Workshops</li> </ul> </li> <li>Review and analyze 2015/16         <ul> <li>SLO/PGG results</li> <li>Participate in PPSD PD and</li> <li>LEARN Online PD</li> <li>Develop draft SLO/PGG</li> </ul> </li> <li>BOYs and Scheduling of</li> </ul>	Aug 1-31 Oct3 -Nov
	Person Assessments  Submission of 1 PGG/2 SOO's  Approval of PGG/SOO (Semester 1 teachers first)  All Lesson Plans, SLOs/SOOs and PGGs must all be submitted by November 9th		Formal Observations  Submission of 1 PGG/2 SLO's  Approval of PGG/SLO (Semester 1 teachers first)  Submission of lesson plans All Lesson Plans, SLOs/SOOs and PGGs must all be submitted by November 9th	9th
NOV	<ul> <li>In Person Assessments         continue</li> <li>Collection of additional         evidence and artifacts</li> <li>Upload of additional evidence         and artifacts</li> <li>All Lesson Plans, SLOs/SOOs and         PGGs must all be Approved by         November 23rd</li> </ul>	Nov 23rd	<ul> <li>Formal Observations continue         Begin         Collection of additional evidence and artifacts         </li> <li>Upload of additional evidence and artifacts</li> <li>All Lesson Plans, SLOs/SOOs and PGGs must all be Approved by November 23rd</li> </ul>	Nov 23rd
DEC	Complete  MOY Semester 1 Courses Only Continue  In person assessments Collection of additional evidence and artifacts Upload of additional evidence and artifacts	Dec 1-23	Complete  MOY Semester 1 Courses Only Continue  Formal/Informal Observations Collection of additional evidence and artifacts Upload of additional evidence and artifacts	Dec 1-23
JAN	Complete	Jan 2-31	Complete     Formal observations     Collection of additional evidence and artifacts     Upload of additional evidence and artifacts	Jan 2-31

	All In Person Assessments must be completed by Jan 31st		All Formal Observations must be completed by Jan 31st	
FEB	Complete	Feb 1-28	Complete  MOY Scheduling of EOY Approve SLO/SOO Semester 2 Courses Only Continue Continue Collection of additional evidence and artifacts Upload of additional evidence and artifacts All MOYS for year long courses must be completed by Feb 28th	Feb 1-28
MAR	Continue  Collection of additional evidence and artifacts  Upload of additional evidence and artifacts	March 1-31	Continue	March 1-31
APRIL	Begin  MOY Semester 2 Only (if applicable)  Gather/Review /Analyze PGG/SLO Data in prep for EOY Complete  Informal assessments  MOY Semester 2 Only (if applicable) Continue  Collection of additional evidence and artifacts  Upload of additional evidence and artifacts	April 3-28	Begin  MOY Semester 2 Courses Only Gather/Review /Analyze PGG/ SLO Data in prep for EOY Complete Informal observations MOY Semester 2 Courses Only Continue Collection of additional evidence and artifacts Upload of additional evidence and artifacts	April 3-28
MAY	Begin	May 1-31	Begin	May 1-31
JUNE	completed by May 15, 2017  Complete EOY  All Final Effectiveness Ratings must be shared with Support  Professionals and HR by June 12	June 12	completed by May 15, 2017  Complete EOY  All Final Effectiveness Ratings must be shared with Teachers and HR by June 12	June 12

<ul> <li>Upload of additional evidence</li> </ul>
and artifacts
<ul><li>Final Ratings/</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Review/Finalize Professional</li> </ul>
Growth Plan and PD/Planning
for Next SYR

TEACHER & SUPPORT PROFESSIONALS EVALUATION			
IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES			
	CYCLICAL		
What is a cyclical model?	Any teacher who obtains or earns a rating of "highly effective," or a number "4," or any equivalent thereof shall, subsequent to such evaluation, be evaluated not more than once every three years thereafter. Any teacher who obtains or earns a rating of "effective," or a number "3," or any equivalent thereof shall, subsequent to such evaluation, be evaluated not more than once every two years thereafter."		
Who is approved to participate in a cyclical model?	Only tenured Highly Effective (HE) and Effective (E) teachers can participate in the cyclical model.		
When will Highly Effective Teachers be evaluated?	Tenured teachers who receive a highly effective rating will not be evaluated for three full years. Their evaluation process will begin at the start of the fourth year.		
When will Effective Teachers be evaluated?	Tenured teachers who receive an effective rating will not be evaluated for two full years. Their evaluation process will begin at the start of the third year.		
What will be required of teachers who are HE and	nd HE and E teachers must participate in at least one		
E in between cycles?	conference (i.e. BOY). The development of SLO's and PGG's is not required during non-evaluation years. However, this does not preclude nor exclude those teachers from participating in looking at student work, assessing student data, using data to drive instruction, etc., while supporting the goals identified by the Principal in the SIP.		
Who else is evaluated?	<ul> <li>Those who fall into the following groups must be evaluated:         <ul> <li>All teachers who were supposed to be evaluated, but did not receive a final effectiveness rating in the previous school year, regardless of tenure status</li> <li>Teachers who are non-tenured</li> <li>All teachers who received an "I" (1) or "D" (2) in the previous year of teaching</li> <li>All teachers who are teaching under a certificate that is different from the one used in the previous teaching year</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
PROFESS	IONAL LEARNING		
What role does professional learning play in evaluation?	Professional learning is vital for growth and development for every professional. The best opportunities are those in which there is opportunity for teachers to invest in their own		

	learning. Teachers are encouraged to seek opportunities to meet with colleagues to share, learn, plan, and reflect.
What types of online professional learning are available to me?	In addition to school-based and district professional learning, the MyLearningPlan PDMS offers a suite of online courses
	geared towards increasing the teacher and evaluator's knowledge of the Standards and Domains.

THE SUPPORT PROFESSI	ONALS (SP) EVALUATION PROCESS
Which Evaluation Model will be used to evaluate PPSD Support Professionals?	Support Professionals are evaluated using the RIIC Support Professionals Evaluation Model. The Support Professionals' Rubric and supporting documents are available at <a href="https://www.providenceschools.org">www.providenceschools.org</a> under Support Professionals evaluation.
How does the evaluation process for SPs differ from that of teachers?	The rubric/process used for the evaluation of support professionals and that used for teachers is almost identical. It differs slightly from the rubric/process used to evaluate teachers and administrators in that there is no formal or informal observation. Instead, there is an in person-assessment. However, all guidelines regarding BOY, MOY, EOY, Lesson, PGG and SLO/SOO activities are the same. Please see the Teacher Evaluation Process below.
IN-PFR	SON ASSESSMENTS
What is the In-Person Assessment?	In-Person Assessments are used as part of the evaluation process for SPs. During the in-person assessment, the SP has the opportunity to show the evaluator what s/he does as part of his/her responsibilities and both the evaluator and educator participate in a collegial conversation regarding the evidence that has been presented, and further support, etc., that might be required.
How many In-Person Assessments are required?	At least one In-Person Assessment is required, however, in most cases, the evaluator and educator may have to schedule multiple in-person assessments.
How else can evidence be gathered?	In addition to in-person assessments, evaluators may collect evidence from day-to-day interactions.
=	R EVALUATION PROCESS
	OF YEAR CONFERENCE (BOY)
Why is the BOY important?	The BOY provides the Educator and Evaluator time to discuss the Educator's plans for the PGG and SLO/SOO as well as supports and guidance that s/he may require to be successful during the evaluation process. The Evaluator may clarify questions about the evaluation process. The formal observation must be scheduled during the BOY.
What must the Educator bring to the BOY?	The Educator must bring a draft/final PGG and SLO to the BOY as well as questions about the evaluation process.
	LESSON PLAN
When and how is the lesson plan submitted?	The lesson plan must be submitted via MyLearningPlan by the due date. The lesson plan does not have to represent the

	actual losson that the Evaluator will observe during the
	actual lesson that the Evaluator will observe during the formal observation.
Moultuse a lesson plan that has been submitted	
May I use a lesson plan that has been submitted	No. The lesson plan must be one that has not been previously submitted and scored as part of anyone's
and scored previously by myself or others?	evaluation.
When will the Educator receive scores for the	The Educator will receive his/her scores within 72 hours of
lesson plan I have submitted?	the formal observation and prior to the post conference.
Will there be an opportunity to discuss the scores	During the post conference, the evaluator and the Educator
for Standard 1 (lesson plan)?	will discuss all scores provided for Standards 1-4.
Will there be an opportunity for the Educator to resubmit or improve the lesson plan?	The Educator will have two weeks after the post conference
resubilit of improve the lesson plant	to resubmit the lesson plan or submit additional evidence of Standard 1.
Door the lesson plan have to be presented to the	
Does the lesson plan have to be presented to the evaluator before the formal can be scheduled	No. The lesson plan must be submitted by the due date, however it does not preclude the Evaluator from scheduling
and/or conducted?	and completing the formal observation as the lesson plan
and/or conducted:	can, but does not have to reflect the actual lesson that the
	Educator will be presenting during the formal observation.
OR	SERVATIONS
Is a pre-observation conference required before	A pre-observation conference is required before the formal
the formal observation is conducted?	observation can be conducted.
What should the Educator present to the Evaluator	The Educator must forward a short summary of the lesson
prior to the pre-observation conference?	that s/he will be presenting during the formal observation, at
prior to the pre-observation conference:	
	least 24 hours in advance of the conference. It is in the
	Educator's best interest to include enough information in the
	short summary to help the Evaluator understand what s/he
	will be observing that day. The summary should include the
	following at a minimum.
	Objective-What do you want students to know and be able to
	<ul><li>do?</li><li>Method-How will you teach the lesson? (Strategies/Approach,</li></ul>
	etc.)  • Assessment-How will you know if your objective has been met?
	Evaluation-How will you evaluate—not your students—but your
	own lesson?
Can informal observations occur before formal	The purpose of the informal observation is to gather
observations?	additional evidence based on the feedback discussed during
	the post observation conference. Thus, no, the informal
	observation cannot be completed before formal observation
	has been completed and its results have been discussed in
	the post conference.
How long will the observations last?	Formal observations will last from 30-90 minutes. Informal
	observations will last a minimum of 10 minutes.
When should the aligned (and scored) evidence be	The aligned (and scored) evidence should be submitted to
provided to the Educator?	the Educator no more than 72 hours after the formal
	observation has been completed. However, it cannot be
	shared until the Evaluator has received and scored the
	self-reflection.
When should the reflection be submitted to the	The teacher self-reflection should be submitted to the
Evaluator?	Evaluator no more than 24 hours after the formal

	observation has been completed. Once the Evaluator has	
	received and scored the reflection and all pertinent	
	components from the formal observation, s/he can share	
	his/her scores.	
When should the teacher be able to view the	Once the Evaluator has shared his/her scores, the teacher	
Evaluator's scores?	may submit self-scores. Once the teacher submits his/her	
	self-scores, s/he will be able to view both sets of	
	scores-his/hers as well as the Evaluator's.	
When should the post-observation conference be	The post-observation conference should be held no more	
held?	than 48 hours after the Evaluator has received the teacher	
	self-scores.	
Will the aligned/scored evidence be discussed	Yes, this year, after the formal observation, the Evaluator	
during the post-observation conference this year?	and the Educator must score the aligned evidence	
	separately, and then they must meet to discuss the scores as	
	part of the post-observation conference.	
How many informal observations can be	No fewer than 2 informal observations can be conducted.	
conducted during the evaluation process?	Evaluators may decide to conduct more, if more evidence is	
	required.	
Will evidence collected during the informal	The Evaluator must align and score evidence collected during	
observations be aligned and scored and submitted	each informal observation and submit it to the Educator.	
to the educator?		
How soon after an informal observation is	Aligned/scored evidence should be submitted to the	
completed should aligned/scored evidence be	Educator no more than 72 hours after each informal	
provided to the Educator? Is there a post	observation is completed. There is no post-observation	
observation conference after each informal?	conference required after an informal observation.	
Will building administrators visit classrooms	The Building Administrator serves as the instructional leader.	
outside of the evaluation process?	Thus, s/he is always expected to visit classrooms regularly	
	and conduct Walkthrus.	
The PPSD descriptors in the PPSD rubric are called	We are using a hybrid rubric which consists of the RIIC rubric	
"Standards" and "Domains". Why are two	(Standards 1&4) and Charlotte Danielson's updated 2013	
different words used to refer to the descriptors in	rubric (Domains 2 &3). Teachscape has acquired the rights to	
the teacher evaluation rubric?	the Danielson rubric. Since both rubrics are copyrighted	
	PPSD cannot alter the descriptors. So we will continue to use	
	the following when referring to our RIIC/RIDE approved	
	PPSD-specific rubric: Standards 1 and 4 & Domains 2 and 3	
	YEAR CONFERENCE (MOY)	
Why is the MOY important?	The MOY provides the Educator and Evaluator the	
	opportunity to review progress of the Educator's attainment	
	of goals and student learning/outcome objectives, together.	
	It is at this time that adjustments may be made to one or	
	both SLO/SOO's if deemed necessary and appropriate	
Milest would the Education being to the \$40V2	according to RIDE criteria.	
What must the Educator bring to the MOY?	Minimally, the Educator must bring his/her PGG and	
	SLO/SOO evidence of progress to the MOY and be prepared	
	to discuss progress, challenges, and/or adjustments that s/he	
la the NAOV time aline a directed for the confidence	feels should be made to the outcomes or objectives.	
Is the MOY timeline adjusted for those Educators	Yes. Please refer to the MOY timeline (pg. 3) for Educators	
who teach students in semester courses?	who teach students in semester courses.	
THE END OF YEAR CONFERENCE (EOY)		

Why is the EOY important?	During the EOY, the Educator and the Evaluator review final
in, is the 201 important.	results of attainment of the PGG and SLO as well as final
	overall effectiveness rating <u>against the rubric.</u> Together, the
	Educator and Evaluator discuss plans for improvement. The
	Educator must leave the EOY with a clear understanding of
	his/her final rating, how it was determined, and steps that
What are all the Education Indian Labor EQVO	s/he can take to improve in the upcoming school year.
What must the Educator bring to the EOY?	Please see EOY memo located at the Providence Schools
	Educator Evaluation website at www.providenceschools.org.
	NCE COLLECTION
How is evidence collected for Standard 1?	The Evaluator collects evidence from the Educator's lesson
	plan.
How is evidence collected for Dom 2 and 3?	The Evaluator collects evidence from the formal and informal
	observations.
How is evidence collected for Standard 4 (all)?	The Evaluator collects evidence from the Educator's
	self-reflection, PGG, and other sources of evidence which the
	Educator feels will address Standard 4 (student
	communication logs, parent communication logs,
	professional learning community activities, etc.).
What is evidence?	Evidence is based in fact, not bias or opinion. Some examples
	of evidence include:
	Statements by Teacher or Students:
	"Could one person from each table collect
	materials?"
	Actions by Teacher or Students:
	The teacher stands by the door, greeting students as
	they enter.  Numeric information about time student
	rument monation about time, stadent
	participation, resource use, etc.:
	Three students of the eighteen offer nearly all of the
	comments during discussion.
	Features of the Classroom:
	Student work is posted in the room.
	NAL GROWTH GOAL (PGG)
How many PGG's are required of each Educator?	Each Educator is required to develop at least 1 PGG.
What is the difference between PGG's and SLO's?	PGG's specifically address Educators' growth and
	achievement. SLO's address Students' growth and
	achievement.
Which Standard in the teacher evaluation rubric is	Standard 4.4.b-Evidence for approval of the PGG
used to assess the PGG?	Standard 4.4.c –Evidence for attainment of the PGG
What happens if the Educator fails to submit the	The Educator will receive the lowest rating. This will affect
PGG?	the Educator's overall final rating.
	UTCOME OBJECTIVE (SOO)
What is the Student Outcome Objective (SOO)?	A SOO is a long-term goal that is focused on an outcome that
Timet is the student outcome objective (500):	increases access to learning or creates conditions that
	facilitate learning.
	racintate rearring.
<u>-</u>	

me a deeper understanding of the SOO and help me to successfully navigate the SOO process?	Learning Guidebook for Support Professionals located on the	
me to successfully navigate the SOO process?	Learning Guidebook for Support Professionals located on the RIDE website.	
-	MDE WEDSITE.	
How will Support Professionals and other teachers	Support professionals and other teachers for whom the SOO	
for whom the SOO might be best, select the appropriate combination of SOO's and SLO's?	might be best, will use the <i>Decision Tree</i> found in the RIDE  Measures for Student Learning Guidebook	
appropriate combination of 500 s and 510 s?	to select the appropriate combination of SOO's and SLO's.	
	Measures of Student Learning – TEACHER [PDF, 1MB] Measures of	
	Student Learning – SUPPORT PROFESSIONAL [PDF, 1MB]	
THE STUDENT I	EARNING OBJECTIVE (SLO)	
	this section applies to the SOO as well.	
	SLO/S00	
What is a Student Learning/Outcome Objective	A SLO/SOO is a long-term academic goal set for groups of	
(SLO)?	students.	
Where can I find the information that will provide	The best source of information is in the Measures of Student	
me a deeper understanding of the SLO and help	Learning Guidebook for Teachers located on the RIDE	
me to successfully navigate the SLO process?	website.	
What are the major components of the SLO?	<ul><li>The major components of the SLO are as follows:</li><li>The student learning objective statement</li></ul>	
	The student learning objective statement     The rationale	
	The baseline data	
	The targets	
	The evidence to support the level of attainment of the	
	objective	
Should teachers work together to develop SLO's?	Yes, teachers of the same content and/or grade level are	
	encouraged to work together to develop a common	
	objective for each SLO. The targets for each teacher must be	
	different because the makeup of the students in each teacher's class (es) is different. <b>Teachers must review and</b>	
	analyze student data first, to set targets. Remember that	
	one must account for all students in a class, group, course,	
	etc.	
Why is it necessary for SLO targets to be tiered?	Within each class, the needs of students may differ. To	
	ensure that the needs of all students are addressed within a	
	SLO, targets must be tiered.	
How many student learning objectives am I	Teachers and support professionals are required to complete	
required to complete?	at least 2 student learning objectives/student outcome	
	<b>objectives</b> . This stands true for teachers who are teaching	
	semesterized courses and yearlong courses. For example:	
	Geometry yearlong= 2 objectives/outcomes/year     Geometry semaster= 2 objectives 1 cash semaster	
If I touch a competerized course can I use the come	Geometry semester=2 objectives-1 each semester  Vos. but it will still count as just 1 SLO because the objective.	
If I teach a semesterized course, can I use the same student learning objective for both semesters for	Yes, <b>but it will still count as just 1 SLO</b> because the <b>objective</b> hasn't changed and it is the same course. NOTE: If you	
the same course?	choose to do this, you MUST write a different <b>objective</b> for	
The same course.	your second SLO for the second semester.	
SLO/SOO ASSESSMENTS		

How will PPSD Teachers determine baseline,	Teachers will use multiple measures for determination of
progress monitoring, and final assessment for the	baseline, progress monitoring and final assessment for the
Student Learning/Outcome Objectives (SLO/SOO)?	Student Learning/Outcome Objective (SLO/SOO).
What will be the focus of the SLO for teachers who	Educators who teach students, Math in grade K and/or
teach students math and/or reading in grades K	Reading in grades K-3, will select one math and one
and K-3?	ELA/Reading SLO.
What will be the focus of the SLO for teachers who	Educators who teach students, Math and ELA, will write
teach students mathematics and ELA?	math and ELA SLOs primarily.
What will be the focus of the SLO for teachers who	Educators who teach students, Foreign language and Elective
teach students foreign language and elective	courses, may choose to write at least one Math or ELA
courses?	related SLO if it is appropriate. Otherwise, Educators may
	write both SLO's related to their content area.
What will be the focus of the SLO for teachers who	Educators who teach students, Science and Social Studies,
teach students science and social studies?	are required to write one math or ELA SLO. The second SLO
	may be content related.
Which assessments are available and acceptable	Currently, PPSD is working diligently to develop district
for use with the SLO/SOO process for teachers?	common assessments which provide baseline data and
	include benchmarks. Until these common assessments
	become available, teachers, especially those teaching in the
	same grade level and/or content area (and no assessment is
	available), must work together to develop common
	assessments and/or use assessments that are appropriate
	for use with SLO/SOO and are available at the school.
	Furthermore, teachers must use strategies and protocols for
	scoring that include more than one teacher.
May teachers score their own assessments?	Teachers shall not score their own assessments that are used
	for SLO's without approval from the Evaluator.
How must the Educator report the final results of	The Educator must report the final results in such a way that
the SLO/SOO?	s/he is able to prove the level of attainment of the objective
	using the scoring guide below.
	PPROVAL, SCORING, RATING
What SLO/SLO Scoring Guide will PPSD use to	The PPSD SLO/SOO Scoring Guide is as follows:
determine final results (level of attainment) at the	EXCEEDED-Final results are 10% or more above the
EOY?	target.
	MET-Final results are less than or equal to 5% away from
	the target.
	NEARLY MET-Final results are greater than 5% but less
	than or equal to 10% away from the target.
	NOT MET-Final results are more than 10% away from the
What should be the feeting of the CLOS	target.
What should be the focus of the SLO?	With few exceptions, the teacher's SLO's must be related to
	the administrator's SLO's (which must be related to the
	District's goals). Overall, the SLO foci must be ELA and/or
	Math. Exceptions may include Educators who do not teach
	students Math and ELA and/or Educators who teach students
	elective courses. In some cases, schools may choose to adopt
Which to al will be wood to amount the CLOS	at least one schoolwide (cross-content) SLO.
Which tool will be used to approve the SLO?	PPSD will use RIDE's Student Learning Objective Quality  Review Tool to approve SLO's It can be leasted on the RIDE
	Review Tool to approve SLO's. It can be located on the RIDE

	website. See the last page of this handbook for the
	hyperlinked address. Note: All 3 sections of the RIDE
	Student Learning Objective Quality Review Tool or RIDE
	Student Outcome Objective Quality Review Tool must meet
	approval (Yes) to gain full SLO approval.
Who developed the formula that is used to	The formula and Matrix were designed by RIDE. All RI
determine the final SLO rating and the matrix that	districts (Innovation Districts included) must use RIDE's
is used to determine the final effectiveness rating	formula for determining the final SLO rating (SLR) that is
(FER) for Educators that is reported to RIDE?	reported to RIDE. Once the SLR is determined, it is plotted
	into the RIDE Matrix to determine the Final Effectiveness
	Rating that is reported to RIDE.
Is the SLO timeline adjusted for those Educators	Yes. Please refer to the timeline to review info for Educators
who teach students in semester courses?	who teach students in semester courses, as well as the SLO
	deadline as it differs from that of those teachers who teach
	full year courses.
What happens if an Educator fails to submit SLO?	The Educator will receive the lowest rating. This will affect
	the Educator's overall final rating.
Where can I find more information about SLO's	The best source of information is on the RIDE website. The
and SOO's?	link is located on the last page of this document.
STUDENT ATTENDANCE & THE SLO/SOO (FULL YEAR/SEMESTER COURSES)	
I teach full year courses and I have a few students	This should be discussed at the MOY. Prior to the EOY, when
who have been out of school more than 20 days. I	the Educator submits his/her final SLO/SOO data, s/he
am doing everything I can by myself and	should include two data sets: one that includes the results of
collaboratively to get my chronically absent	this group of students and one that does not. The Evaluator
students either back to school and/or back on	
track for regular attendance. I fear, however, that	will be required to analyze and confirm results and select the

their lack of attendance may jeopardize my SLO results. What can I do?

data set that is most favorable, as long as the Educator has produced satisfactory evidence that that s/he is working individually (send letters, make phone calls, etc.) and collaboratively with others (family, guidance, TST, targeted team, assistant principal, community liaison, child advocate, mentor, truant officer, etc.), to encourage these students to attend school and class regularly.

I teach semester courses and I have a few students who have been out of school more than 10 days. I am doing everything I can by myself and collaboratively to help these students return to school or back on track for regular attendance. But I fear that their lack of attendance may jeopardize my SLO results. What can I do?

This should be discussed at the MOY. Prior to the EOY, when the Educator submits his/her final SLO/SOO data, s/he should include two data sets: one that includes the results of this group of students and one that does not. The Evaluator will be required to analyze and confirm these results and select the data set that is most favorable, as long as the Educator has produced satisfactory evidence that s/he is working individually (send letters, make phone calls, etc.) and collaboratively with others (family, guidance, TST, targeted team, assistant principal, community liaison, child advocate, mentor, truant officer, etc.), to encourage these students to attend school and class regularly.

SPECIAL EDUCATORS-INCLUSION/RESOURCE/ALTERNATE ASSESSMENT		
Will there be a specially designed rubric for Special Educators?	In most cases, the Educator Evaluation Rubric, Danielson Option 2013 will be utilized in its entirety for Special Educators. In some cases where a Special Educator is not teaching in a public school and is working as a transition teacher or a special education specialist other considerations may apply.	
Special education teachers provide instruction in a variety of settings. How can the current rubric be applied appropriately when evaluating teachers who work in/with:  • Inclusion classrooms • Students with severe disabilities on alternate assessment (i.e. non-verbal, medically fragile, visually or hearing impaired • Resource classrooms	It is recommended that the Special Educator clearly describe to the Evaluator the unique circumstances in the classroom setting where they will be observed. This can be done in the short summary or, although it is not mandated, during a pre-conference meeting (recommended) to explain to the Evaluator how the components and indicators are addressed in the specific instructional setting in which they s/he being observed. During a pre-conference, the Special Educator and Evaluator may have a thorough discussion regarding how the components of the rubric apply to a Special Educator's unique instructional settings.	
What are some important questions that could be discussed during a pre-conference or addressed in the summary?	<ul> <li>Discussion questions may include:</li> <li>What do I bring to the classroom that would not be present otherwise?</li> <li>In what ways do I plan with the regular Educator? How does the Special Educator plan using data?</li> <li>What strategies or modifications will I bring to the classroom?</li> <li>Which indicators and components are addressed and what will they look like in the specific setting?</li> <li>Are my lessons planned in a way that fulfills the goals and objectives of multiple IEPs?</li> </ul>	
What are some of the responsibilities of the Evaluator in preparing for the evaluation of Special Educators?	It is important for Evaluators to be familiar with the unique needs of the students and the structure of the classroom settings when observing special educators. Evaluators should also be familiar with Federal and State Special Education requirements. Evaluators who are not should contact the Special Education Administrator for further assistance with these requirements. Additionally, an informal classroom visit might be helpful in advance of the required observation.	
Will Special Educators be required to create artificial settings or perform in an atypical manner to meet the criteria of the evaluation model?	No. Each Special Educator will be evaluated based on their practice and the manner in which he/she instructs their students and rated against the criteria in the evaluation Rubric.	
During the observation of an inclusion setting (co-teaching), is the expectation that only one teacher will be allowed to speak?	No. In a co-teaching model, two or more Educators are expected to share the responsibility for teaching some or all	

	of the students assigned to a classroom. This means that the responsibility for planning, instruction, and evaluation for a classroom of students is distributed amongst all Educators involved. Therefore asking one teacher not to share or be part of the lesson would create an artificial setting or an atypical experience.
How will the inclusion Special Educator be evaluated if he/she is not the lead teacher during his/her own observations?	The Special Educator will be evaluated based on his/her role during that period and indicators may be adapted as necessary by the evaluator.
Must the inclusion Special Educator who is not content certified at the secondary level in a content area have to present, lead or teach instructional content during the observation?  If feedback from students is an indicator that the Evaluator is looking for as part of the observation, how will the Special Educator be evaluated if the	The indicators in Domains 2 & 3 are based on instructional techniques that could apply and be adapted to any teacher and in any instructional content. Therefore, as it concerns Classroom Environment and Managing Classroom Behaviors, the Special Educator should be evaluated on his/ role in relation to Domain 2 & 3.  • To help meet students' needs, a Special Educator may work alongside a general education teacher in an inclusion classroom. The role of a Special Education in such an arrangement may vary according to the needs of individual students.  • The amount of actual instruction a Special Educator gives in an inclusion classroom varies. In some inclusion classrooms, the two teachers take turns presenting lessons. This may be done on a daily basis, with each teacher taking a portion of the lesson, or the Special Educator may teach the class one or two days a week.  • When not teaching the entire class, the Special Educator may sit beside students and provide one-on-one help or additional instruction.  The Special Educator may not be in the inclusion classroom every day, unless a student's needs require it.  The descriptors should be discussed and adapted to fit student modes of communication prior to the observation.
students are unable to respond orally or in writing?	
What might instructional planning look like for a secondary inclusion teacher?	Special Educator develops lesson plans that denote specific groups based on subject, specific skill develop and/or the ability to maximize the learning for all students.  • Lesson plans may include grouping instruction for remediation, maintenance and enrichment of skills.

What should an Evaluator expect to see in an inclusion classroom with regards to questioning of students?  What might an Evaluator expect of the Special Educator as s/he actively works to develop higher order thinking skills in students?	<ul> <li>Lesson objectives are clearly scaffolded to build on prior knowledge and provide different levels of learning to specific student need.</li> <li>Special Educator follows up with individual students or small groups of students to ask additional clarifying questions and scaffold student thinking.</li> <li>Special Educator structures questions for individuals or groups to engage in appropriate levels of rigorous problem solving.</li> <li>The Special Educator knows his/her students so well that there is an exchange that gets at what the student knows to a greater degree. Students are able to generate questions that lead to further inquiry and self-directed learning.</li> <li>Questioning may be within the parameters of the curriculum and all questions will depend on the objective of the lessons.</li> <li>Teacher questions are varied and high quality, providing a mix of question types such as:</li> <li>What is another way you might?</li> </ul>
order thinking skills in students?	<ul> <li>What is another way you might?</li> <li>What would it look like if?</li> <li>What was different from?</li> <li>Students ask questions such as:</li> <li>Is this problem correct?</li> <li>Could you show me the correct way?</li> <li>How else could I do this?</li> </ul>
DETIDEMENTS	What does this mean?      EXTENDED ABSENCES
Will teachers who are retiring receive a final	The evaluation process for any PPSD teacher who has
effectiveness rating (FER) at the end of that school year?	submitted a formal letter of resignation to Human Resources, of a pending retirement, will end once the evaluator has been notified by HR. Thus, no FER will be available for that teacher at the end of that school year.
Will teachers who are on extended leave and who will not be in school for 135 days, receive a final effectiveness rating (FER) at the end of that school year?	Evaluations for PPSD teachers, who are on extended leave at some point during the school year, and who will not work at least 135 days (RIDE), may not be completed. Thus, no FER may be available for that teacher at the end of that school year.
Will teachers who are on extended leave and who will not return in time to complete the evaluation	Evaluations for teachers who are on extended leave and who will not return in time to complete the evaluation process,

process, receive a final effectiveness rating (FER) at the end of that school year?	will not be completed. Thus no FER will be available for that teacher at the end of that school year.	
How will RIDE receive information regarding those	At the end of the school year, each Principal will report this	
who will not receive an FER and the reason?	information to the Office of Performance Management on a	
	RIDE-generated spreadsheet. Once all schools have reported,	
	this spreadsheet will be forwarded to RIDE.	
Will teachers who do not receive an FER at the end of the school year be evaluated in the year of their return?	Yes, they will be evaluated fully the year they return.	
Will teachers who change their roles and/or certs be evaluated in the subsequent year?	Yes, they will be evaluated fully in the subsequent year.	
LONG TERM SUBSTITUTE IN POOL (LTSP) /LONG TERM SUBSTITUTE (LTS)		
Will LTS/LTSP's be evaluated using the teacher evaluation process?	No, only full time regular teachers "R" will be evaluated using the teacher evaluation process.	
What are the performance level descriptors?	The descriptors are Highly effective, Effective, Developing, and Ineffective.	

## **Glossary of Terms**

TERM	EXPLANATION
RIIC	Rhode Island Innovation Consortium-consists of the following districts: Central Falls,
	Cranston, Pawtucket, Providence, West Warwick, Woonsocket, Rhode Island Federation
	of Teachers and Health Professionals
SLO	Student Learning Objective
S00	Student Outcomes Objective
PGG	Professional Growth Goal
PGP	Professional Growth Plan
ВОҮ	Beginning of Year Conference
MOY	Middle of Year Conference
EOY	End of Year Conference
MLP	My Learning Plan
MLP OASYS	OASYS is an online educator evaluation management tool
MLP PDMS	PDMS is an online educator professional development management tool
FFTPS	Framework for Teaching Proficiency System is the online evaluator training and
	certification tool
Rubric	A rubric is a scoring tool used to evaluate and assess performance against a set list of
	criteria and objectives. Rubrics can also be used to teach.
SP	Support Professionals-guidance counselors, school psychologists, speech pathologists,
	school social workers, librarians.

TRAIN	<b>Teacher Retention and Induction Network</b> -Includes PAR and TIP. These programs are designed to retain highly effective teachers in PPSD by providing supports to new & beginning teachers as well as teachers in need of evaluation support.
PAR	Peer Assistance and Review is designed to support teachers who are in need of support
	tailored to improve their performance as measured by the evaluation process.
TIP	<b>Teacher Induction Program</b> is designed to help new and beginning teachers become highly skilled and effective professionals in the classroom.
СТ	<b>Consulting Teachers</b> serve as coaches and mentors to veteran teachers in PAR and to new and beginning teachers in TIP.
ВА	Building Administrator

## Resources

RESOURCE	LOCATION
PPSD Educator	http://www.providenceschools.org/Page/1706
Evaluation Web Page	
Peer Assistance and	ppsdtrain.org
Review (PAR)	
RI Department of	RI Model Evaluation and Support System Guidebook – BUILDING
Education Evaluation	ADMINISTRATOR [PDF, 2.2MB]
Guidebooks for	
Administrators	
RI Department of	Measures of Student Learning – TEACHER [PDF, 1MB]
Education Measures of	Measures of Student Learning – SUPPORT PROFESSIONAL [PDF, 1MB]
Student Learning	RIDE Student Learning Objective Quality Review Tool
(SLO/SOO) Guidebooks	RIDE Student Outcome Objective Quality Review Tool
Online	Online Modules
Modules/Resources	
Can be used by individuals, by	
small/large groups, and for whole faculty professional	
development.	
Revised Bloom's	http://www.utar.edu.my/fegt/file/Revised_Blooms_Info.pdf
Taxonomy	
Providence Schools	http://issuu.com/providenceschools/docs/providence_framework_final?e=4382911/2
Framework for Effective	<u>597020</u>
Teaching	